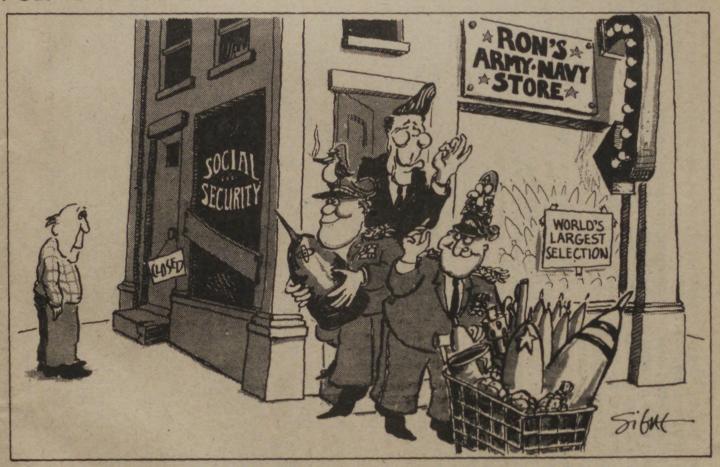
FREE GRATIS

TRI-LINGUAL

# TRONBOUND WOIGES

Vol. 4 No. 6

October 1981



# 400,000 March For 'JOBS NOT JELLY BEANS'

English p. 1 - 5, Portuguese p. 6 - 8, Español p. 9 - 11

# Victory, Sweet Victory!

Island residents had good cause to celebrate September 9, when a recommendation to change zoning in their neighborhood to Industrial 3 was defeated at a Central Planning Board meeting.

Over 50 residents and supporters attended the meeting wearing paper buttons that said PEOPLE AGAINST REZONING OUR NEIGHBORHOOD! They burst into shouts and applause when the Planning Board voted to reject the zoning change.

For the residents it is a big victory.

The Planning Board's recommendation not to change the zoning must still go

through City Council.

Island residents have been fighting the zoning changes in their area since last November. The change would have made it likely that their houses would be destroyed, and it would have been easier for companies in the area (like SCA, which pollutes the air and endangers our health with toxic chemicals) to expand.

Residents held meetings in their area, gathered petitions, made calls, and wrote letters to gather publicity and support. They went to numerous City Council and Central Planning Board hearings

But on September 9, all the hard work paid off. Carl Dombroski, one of the Island residents summed it up: "It shows that if you work together and you don't give up, you can fight City Hall, and you can win!"

## And Victory Again!

On Oct. 7, Ironbound residents won another round in their fight to protect their homes. One of the zoning proposals "Island" residents are fighting was defeated at the City Council meeting.

# Stopping Toxic Wastes

The fight to keep Ironbound from becoming a "toxic dump" continues.

Saturday, September 26, was proclaimed "Ribbon Day". Ironbound people tied red ribbons, symbolizing the danger of fires and explosions from toxic wasts, around poles and trees on Ferry St. and Raymond Blvd.

On Raymond Blvd., at Lockwood and Chapel Sts., the two entrances into the site where SCA wants to build its toxic waste incinerator, people hung signs saying "You are now entering Death Valley, home of SCA". Now people in cars which travel up Raymond Blvd. will know there is danger for them too.

Of course, the greatest danger is to the residents of Ironbound, so most of the day was spent getting signatures on petitions opposing the incinerator. The Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes has already gathered over 1500 signatures

against SCA's incinerator.

#### How You Can Help

You can help by gathering more names on petitions. We can get another 1500 signatures before the public hearings about SCA's incinerator which the State will hold. Call 589-4668 or stop by 95 Fleming Ave. to get petitions.

The Committee also has prepared a slide show about the dangers of toxic wastes for anyone who lives or works in the Ironbound. The show has already been shown at FDR and Hyatt Court public housing projects. You can show it at your club, school, or church. Call to make the arrangements.



## Here, There, Everywhere

## SCA CAN BE BEAT!

When fighting a monster as huge as SCA, people at times think that it's impossible to win. However, it's better to take a look at what's happened in other areas of our country. SCA has been defeated many times.

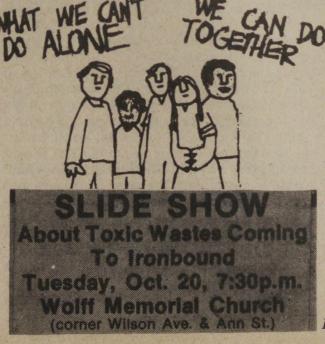
In 1978, SCA decided that they wanted to put toxic wastes in a landfill in Bordentown, New Jersey. The place they chose was owned by them through one of their subsidiaries. They had already dumped toxic chemicals there illegally. The toxic dump would have been only about 2000 feet from a high school, on top of their water supply which lay under-

ground in an aquifier.

People in Bordentown were furious when they found out about SCA's plans. They organized a group to fight SCA. As the months went by the group got larger and stronger. They were able to convince the local government, the Board of Education, and the chief of police that SCA's plans meant unnecessary danger for the residents of the area.

The group held petition drives and even a demonstration through the streets of their small town. By the time the public hearing was held by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), the group had recruited dozens of local people to speak out against the proposed toxic dump. They even brought people to speak from Wilsonville, Illinois and Porter, New York who were also fighting SCA.

And they won!



The DEP said, "The reliability of the applicant (SCA)... has not been demonstrated."

This was not the only time or place people have won a victory against SCA.

Citizens forced the closing of SCA's Earthline operation in Wilsonville, Illinois in 1978. SCA was dumping toxic chemicals into a landfill, illegally. Citizens fought back. As part of the protest, citizens hung American flags upside down.

The case went to court and the judge ruled in favor of the residents. The residents even got the governor to issue an order to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) telling them not to issue any more permits to the company.

In Edison, New Jersey, citizens complained for years about what SCA and their partners Scientific Inc. were doing to their area. As in other places, toxic chemicals were being dumped at the KinBuc landfill and poisoning the water.

When the citizens finally began to organize and fight back, KinBuc was ordered to close. SCA had lost another fight.

In Monmouth County, citizens forced SCA to sign a legal agreement to clean up the toxic mess they had made.

In Memphis, Tennessee, SCA wanted to bring toxic chemicals into a densely populated section of the city. The people fought back here too and SCA's plans were stopped. SCA is now trying to bring the chemicals to a site on the outskirts of the city, but residents are fighting them there too

Porter, New York is one place that the fight against SCA has resulted in some losing battles. But while there was no victory, there has been revenge. The pipeline SCA constructed has been filled with holes by neighborhood residents.

Sometimes the fight against SCA has meant a fight against the government too. In Edison New Jersey, citizens had to sue the government to get them to enforce the law. Ironbound residents have shown over and over again that you can fight City Hall and win. The fight against SCA's plans in Newark will probably mean fighting the government's Department of Environmental Protection. They too can be beat by citizens who know their rights and stick together.

# We Won't Give Up!

"We don't intend to give up, even if we have to demonstrate here at the Airport every week," said Jon Dolberg, of the Ironbound Airplane Committee after the group organized a picket line September 20 in front of Newark's Airport Terminal A. More than 40 people took time out from their Sunday afternoon to go down and remind the airport that the noise problem has not been solved, and that something else has to be done to solve it. In fact, since the PATCO strike, people have reported planes coming in at much lower altitudes than normal, increasing the airplane

"These planes are flying so low I think they're going to land on my roof or crash

into my home," said one person.

Fears about a plane crash in the neighborhood have also increased. People have observed planes taking off in the same direction and only minutes after another plane has just landed.

There have been several incidents in the last few weeks that have been too close for comfort. On September 21, the rear engine of an Eastern Airlines jet carrying 185 passengers exploded right after taking off from Newark Airport. Fortunately the plane was able to land safely at Kennedy Airport with only 3 engines, although it suffered "extensive damage". That plane could have been forced to "land" in the

The following day a twin-engine plane and a helicopter collided above the Meadowlands Sports complex. This time 2 people were killed and 2 others were injured as debris from the crash fell over a area one square mile wide.

And a month ago, August 17, there was

a near crash between a Newark bound jet and a small private plane. An investigation into the incident by the FAA blamed the pilots for not looking out for other planes. But in this incident, and the Eastern Airlines case, there may be a relationship to the condition of the airplanes. Since airline decontrol, there has been less maintenance done on

Many people remember the air crashes in Elizabeth in the 1940's, when Elizabeth children came home to find their houses

and families gone.

The Ironbound Airplane Committee is not going to give up. A week after their picket line, they were back at the Airport, this time to tie up traffic. "We've got to make them hurt, the way they make us hurt," said Tony Saltys. "If we keep the pressure up, we can force them to find a real solution. We can force them to use the Meadowlands Approach, to put a curfew on planes flying into Newark Airport, and to ban certain noisy airplanes.'

These steps, which have been used successfully at other airports all over the country, will make more bearable for Ironbound residents until the Airport installs the microwave landing system which can reroute planes over the Meadowlands in all weather conditions.

The Ironbound Airplane Committee needs your help and support in fighting for "Quiet Over Ironbound", and safe skies. The Airport has plans to expand which will make the problem worse in the future. Now is the time to work together to get a solution which will protect our homes. Call 589-4668.

01 Komorn St. Newark, N.J. Sept. 19, 1981

Friends,

I just want all of you, good, sincere, hard-working folks to know that I wanted so badly to demonstrate with you on the 20th at the airport. I couldn't make it this time, but Ill try next time.

> A constant advocate of all your fine work, Sincerely, Lucy Doser

# A Battle Over Land

What is the price the City will pay to get industrial development in the Ironbound?

It may be your home!

In the latest attack on Ironbound rsidents, a lot on the corner of Vincent and Ferry Sts, located in a residential neighborhood next door to a home, was rezoned through a zoning variance to permit storage of heavy construction equipment. AVA Co., which got the zoning variance, also got a fat contract with the City.

The neighbors, who objected to the variance, appealed the case. But on Sept. 16, the Newark City Council ruled that the residents would have to continue to suffer. The noise would continue. The rats, who live in the middle of the bricks, pipes, and equipment stored there, can remain.

The incident has people starting to ask this question: Will the rest of the homes on Vincent St. be knocked down to make way for industrial development?

Consider these facts:

There are already several vacant lots on Vincent St. In August, a suspicious fire destroyed a 3 story building at 82-84 Vincent St. Residents of 86 Vincent received illegal eviction notices. Last spring, there was another fire on Vincent, destroying a home, and resulting in death. Several homes on the street are owned by Ronsons, the large company located near Vincent St. Ronsons, which recently changed ownership, just purchased additional land.

In addition, there is speculation regarding Hyatt Court, immediately next to Vincent St. There are currently about 20 vacant apartments in Hyatt Court public housing. Residents there believe that vacancies like this lead to more deterioartion which leads to more people moving out. Since the Star Ledger reported last month that the Housing Authority and City Council are considering closing and converting some housing projects, some residents are wondering if there is a long range plan to demolish Hyatt Court.

The land on Vincent St. and the land under Hyatt Court is prime land for

industrial development.

The events taking place on Vincent St. are very similar to events taking place in other parts of the Ironbound - the Island, New York Ave. near Kohler Meats, Pacific St. "It's a battle over the land," said one resident recently. "People have to start to see it and fight for their homes, or they won't be living here 5 or 10 years from now."

# Money For Fuel Bills

Outrageous!

That's the only word to describe the way our utility bills keep getting higher and higher.

Money to help meet these bills is available for senior citizens through the Lifeline program. This program was started because of pressure from angry citizens about their huge bills and the oil companies huge profits. It will not pay all of your bill but it can help.

Last year, Lifeline was only for those senior citizens paying their own gas and electric bills, separate from rent. This year, the people whose gas and electric is included in their rent can also get the money. For example, people in pubic

housing.

You have to be over 65, collecting SSI, Social Security Disability, or Medicaid, and meet income guidelines. You'll get \$150 which will be paid directly to your fuel dealer.

The deadline to apply is Feb. 1, 1982. Call Pat 344-7210 at the Information

Center for applications. While we scrimp and save to pay our bills and keep from freezing this winter, the oil companies will be enjoying their

## Willie's Hair-Styling

Now the long and short of it All length and all styles with shampoo and conditioning included

519 Ferry St. Newark N.J. by appointment 344-9431



highest profits ever.

Rich oil companies have gotten larger and larger in the past few years by buying up hundreds of other companies (mergers).

They have also become more powerful by buying up politicians. Oil companies contributed over\$2.38 million in the last election, to help candidates who will pass laws that will be good for them. Much of the money went to conservative Republican candidates. How can politicians whose job is bought with the backing of the oil lobby be expected to pass laws which are fair to the people? One example is the recent tax laws which give some juicy tax loopholes to the oil companies.

An example of how much control the oil companies have is that inventions which could bring down the cost of oil are not being allowed to be built. These inventions have been described in various scientific publications. But the oil companies will lose money if they are built.

So while people suffer, the oil companies get richer and take more control over decisions being made in this country, even though there is another way to do it.

P. 2 - OCTOBER 1981 - IRONBOUND VOICES

Corporations like SCA never learned that people should tell the truth. Now they've hired Madelyn Yucht (that's her real name folks!) to try to convince Ironbound residents that their toxic waste incinerator is good for those who live here. She started by writing the leaflet pictured here.

Ms. Yucht tries to convince us that SCA's incinerator will burn toxic chemicals from Ironbound. She's wrong. SCA imports toxic wastes from all of New Jersey, and a number of other states. Less

than 1 % come from Newark.

Next she says that "the incinerator will burn hazardous wastes like oil, waste gasoline." She's wrong about that too. According to SCA's application to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection for a permit for the incinerator they will burn toxic wastes like: pyridine which causes liver and kidney damage; chromates which cause lung cancer; cyanide and arsenic wastes; chlorinated solvents, which cause cancer and liver damage and heavy metals which cause brain damage, cancer and birth defects. No one would spend millions to build an incinerator to burn plain old oil and gas. The big money is in toxics.

Ms. Yucht claimes that S-1300, a bill which recently became law will protect us. What she fails to say is that SCA got

# Editorial

WILL INCINERATOR IRONBOUND

involved in "loophole lobbying" to make sure that S-1300 wouldn't apply to them. If it did, they wouldn't be able to build the incinerator. S-1300 does not allow toxic incinerators to be built within 1500 feet of peoples homes. SCA is within 500 feet of residents' homes.

She claims "the accidents of the past could never happen at SCA." She's wrong about this too. What she should say is that she hopes an accident won't happen. The toxic waste incinerator owned by Rollins, near Trenton, exploded in 1977 killing 6 workers, injuring others, and dumping 45,000 gallons of PCB's into the air. And when a tank car containing ethylene oxide exploded and started to burn a few months ago in Ironbound, the firemen had to let it

burn itslef out.

Ms. Yucht says that toxic chemicals "are now being improperly dumped into our environment through sanitary landfills and sewers destroying our water supply.' Here, she's finally right. SCA and their partner in the toxic incinerator (Scientific Inc.) are faced with a \$25 million law suit for their involvement in illegal dumping at the Kin Buc landfill in Edison, N.J. They've been chased out of Wilsonville, Illinois, for doing the same thing. Executives in SCA's corporate empire have been indicted in Georgia for price fixing and others were convicted in Ohio for bribery.

She also says "When disposal is handled the right way...our health will become secure." We agree with that. We're just sick and tired of the dangers, the law breaking and the violations while we wait for it to

And finally, Ms. Yucht should realize that while "almost everything we use in our daily lives is made from chemicals," it's important to be able to tell the difference between table salt (a chemical) and dioxins. 3 counces of dioxin can kill a million people!

# **Hyatt Court's Empty** Apartments - Why?

On Tuesday, Sept. 15, members of the Ironbound United Neighbors (IUN) and the Prudential Apartments Committee met with Housing Authority officials to find out when the vacant apartments at Hyatt Court will be fixed up and rented. Tenants at Hyatt Court are worried about the vacant apartments because they are targets for vandalism and fire. Vacancies often lead to more vacancies,

At the same time, almost 700 families applied August 11 for 155 new apartments

at the Pru.

At the meeting, the group found out that there are about 20 vacant apartments at Hyatt Court now. There are at least 2000 vacant apartments in public housing throughout the city, almost 15% of all

public housing units.

Most of the vacant apartments at Hyatt either need to be painted, or Housing Authority is refusing to put in the necessary stoves and refrigerators (even though these have already been purchased). 5 or 6 of the apartments could be rented if the stoves and refrigerators were put in. So these badly needed apartments are empty, while Housing Authority refuses to spend \$65 million that they have to modernize apartments.

In 1979, there were only 5 reported vacant apartments at Hyatt. Today there are about 20, almost 10% of all the apartments in Hyatt. In September alone, 6 families moved out of Hyatt.

Meanwhile, Housing Authority has a waiting list of over 8000 people. Some have been waiting for an apartment for 15 years. According to Mr. Jeffries of the Housing Authority, "People who apply now are placed on this waiting list." That means they have 8000 people ahead of them. But the Housing Authority doesn't use this list all the time. Every day, people hear of others getting an apartment because of someone they know, that is, politicians letting in 'their people'. In fact, recently 4 families moved into Kretchmer without going through the application

#### Why Empty Apartments?

The Housing Authority may be "banking" vacant apartments so that they can move large numbers of families out of other projects which they intend to close in other areas.

The Housing Authority has already looked into making Scudder Homes into condominiums and is beginning a similar study at Columbus Homes. In the meantime, they admit to spending very little money to maintain the 2 projects. Why should they spend money on housing that they plan to knock down or convert to other uses?

Also, the land near Vincent St. would be very valuable to an industrial developer (see article Battle Over Land). Housing Authority could trade a public housing project for industry.

The Housing Authority would not say when the vacant apartments at Hyatt Court would be fixed up and occupied. But if present trends continue, the number of empty apartments will continue to rise. "It's a crime to have so many empty apartments when so many people need housing," commented one person.

We must stick together and stop Housing Authority from giving away our homes to corporations and developers only out to make a buck.

# **Angelo** Pharmacy 492 Ferry St

## Lancers Restaurant

Specializing in Portuguese-American Food All Kinds of Parties!

459 Ferry St.

Newark N.J.

# Golda's Tavern

133 Fleming Ave. Newark, N.J. 589-9705 •••• Hall For Hire••••

### A. Perez

Accounting Service 51 Fleming Ave. Newark, N.J. 07105

## John's Food Store 465 Ferry St. Newark

## Reznak's Tavern

105 Fleming Ave. »»EWR««

----Hall For Hire----589-9769

# How The Rich Get Richer

"We had icicles inside. Everybody had to use their gas stoves for heat. 2 elderly people got seriously sick with pneumonia.'

It was the winter of 1976-77. That year there was no heat and no hot water in the old Prudential Apartments on Raymond Blvd., because the landlord refused to spend the money for oil, even though he was collecting plenty of money in rent.

"Once in a while, the oil man came. One time he told me that the oil we got was just about enough for 1 day," said one former

resident.

In the months of February and March of 1977, DKC Corporation which owned the building at the time was fined \$6000 by judges in housing court for not providing heat and hot water for people in the building who were paying rent. The judges decided that these problems were caused by the landlord, not by the tenants.

No heat or hot water was not the only legal obligation the landlord did not meet. There were broken pipes, no lights in the hallways, and no locks on the building entrances. Security guards weren't doing their jobs. Hallways were never cleaned garbage, rats and roaches multiplied. In addition, DKC owed the City of Newark thousands of dollars in back taxes and over \$60,000 in unpaid water bills. The landlord was also not paying his bills to PSE&G, and so the gas and electric for residents in the building was turned off several times because of this. It was a clear case of the landlord taking the rent money and running, not putting any money back into the building for proper maintenance.

And there were fires - over 100 fires in a 5 year period (1975-1979), and eleven serious fires from 1976 to 1979. There were fires in the hallways, storage rooms, garbage rooms, and apartments. Many of them were arson, set with the use of gasoline or other flammable liquids. In February, 1977, one person died in a fire at the Pru.

"It seemed like a fire almost every night," said one person. "We were afraid."

The results of the landlord's actions, a winter with fires, no heat and no water, were that by May of 1977, 40% of the

building was vacant.

Remaining residents, angry over these conditions and the fact that they were paying more and getting less (DKC had raised their rents in October of 1976), decided to go on rent strike and to organize a tenants association in April of 1977. In New Jersey, if the landlord in buildings larger than 4 apartments is not providing liveable conditions in the apartments, the tenants can stop paying their rent until bad conditions are repaired. Residents at the Pru began holding meetings at the Ironbound Boys Club on Providence St. They paid over \$15,000 of their rents into an account set up by the courts.

And on July 1, 1977, Judge Diaz of Essex County District Court, ordered that one half of the money in the account be used immediately to do what the tenants association wanted to make the building liveable - including buying fuel so there would be heat and hot water, fixing pipes, repairing broken windows, exterminating,

But by August, DKC claimed that they had no more money to continue the repairs. In the fall of 1977, a new company, New City Management, a subsidiary of Aspen Co., took over management in the

building.



#### New Owners, More Problems

Under Aspen management that winter, there were more fires. Other problems also continued, so in May 1978, the tenants association told Aspen that they would go into court again to force repairs that needed to be done.

Instead of making the repairs, Aspen (which had now also become the owner of the building) decided to kick everybody out, and apply for government money to

rehabilitate the building.

Under New Jersey law, if a resident is forced to move out because of edevelopment which is done using government money, he or she is entitled to relocation benefits. Aspen made sure they would not have to pay relocation benefits by getting everyone out of the building before they got the government money. No one got relocation benefits. So while Aspen got millions of dollars of government money, the tenants got nothing.

Aspen said they would help those who had to move find apartments. In reality, this happened for only a few. Senior citizens had trouble finding places they could afford to live. There were no apartments for families with 4, 5, and 6 children. Many people were forced to move out on their own without help, since there was no hot water from June to September, and Aspen also announced that they were shutting off utilities on Oct. l. 12 of the families were moved to a building which Aspen owned on Stratford Place (a building which had no electricity in it since it was only partially completed at the time!).

It is only because of the pressure put on Aspen this year through community meetings and action that some of these residents will be able to return to the building. Many will not be able to return, because Aspen built a building without larger apartments and eliminated 200 of the over 400 apartments originally in the building.

#### A Story Hidden From Public View

The story of this building is all too familiar and it has been well documented. A landlord makes a decision not to maintain the building because he can make more money that way. So heat and hot water are stopped. Maintenance is not done. Problems get worse. People move. There are more vacant apartments, and more problems (fires, dope addicts, vandalism,

Meanwhile, the landlord knows there is

money to be made by getting government money to fix up the building, but not with people in it. It is cheaper not ot have to relocate the tenants, so the landlord finds other ways to get them out. Raise the rent. Don't provide heat, hot water or other essential services. Make sure there is no security and plenty of dirt and garbage so that fires start easily and frequently. People will move out because they are miserable and afraid. Finally the building will be empty and the landlord can apply for government money and start getting paid \$400 to \$900 per month per apartment. After a few years, the whole process can begin all over again. It is a cycle in which the true facts are usually hidden from public view.

In addition, owners and investors in these government housing programs make huge amounts of money through tax

shelters.

Government housing programs are necessary if everyone is going to have a place to live, but they have to be run differently. The main purpose must be to provide decent low cost housing, not to give away money to landlords, banks, and private companies and investors. In other countries, like England, much more low cost housing is built and maintained through government programs. Housing there is viewed as a right people are entitled to not as another opportunity for the rich to get richer. The main benefit of housing programs must be for the working people who are going to live there, not the landlords or building contractors.

Until this changs, the story of the last years of the Pru will be repeated. It's a story of some people making lots of money through the misery of others.

### Joel D. Schapiro, D.M.D. Robert A. Charmoy, D.M.D. General Dentistry

18 Wilson Ave. Newark, N.J.

344-8170 

> "Greetings" from

I.J. Bernstein 95 Wilson Ave.

P. 4 - OCTOBER 1981 - IRONBOUND VOICES

# Ironbound Residents March In Solidarity

On September 19, at 4 AM, when it was still dark and many people were still sound asleep, residents from all parts of the Ironbound were making their way to Tichenor St. to get on a bus to go to Washington, D.C. for Solidarity Day. The Solidarity Day march was sponsored by major labor unions and joined by community groups from around the country.

5 hours later, the Ironbound bus parked in Potomac Park, right behind a bus load of carpenters from Pennsylvania, and people walked to the Lincoln Memorial.

There in the bright sunshine, people joined hundreds of thousands of others gathering around the monument. (While the newspapers say 250,000, they usually give very low estimates. The crowd was

probably 300 to 500,000).

Around them, were all kinds of people old, young, people of all colors, people from many different labor unions, community groups and neighborhoods. Some of the unions present were UAW autoworkers, UE electrical workers, AFSCME government workers, Newark Teachers Union, CWA communication workers, PATCO air controllers, and 1199 hospital workers. Also present were groups fighting for equal rights for women, like N.O:W., and those fighting for peace like Citizens Against Draft Registration, CARD.

There were signs and more signs, showing the many different issues people were concerned about. Some exampes: Reaganhood: Rob from the needy, and give to the greedy; MAKE JOBS NOT BOMBS; Budget Cuts Hurt!; Say No To Government By Corporations!; Reagan Says Let Them Eat Jellybeans; Social Security Is My

Right; and Yes ERA!

While many of the signs were humorous the issues are serious ones in peoples lives: the unavailability of jobs, the need for more affordable housing, the right to strike and to struggle for just and decent working conditions, equal opportunity for all.

Before the march, the huge crowd was treated to entertainment. Many of the songs were from the civil rights movement (like "Oh Freedom"), and from the labor movement (like "Which Side Are You On"). These songs were written in movements when millions of people fought for an end to discrimination and for decent and just working conditions. Another song, "59¢", dealt with the fact that women workers still earn only 59¢ for every dollar a man makes on the same job. A hit song of the day was "Jelly Bean Blues", in which the singer contrasts the life of the rich who wear expensive clothes and Gucci shoes, with the life of the rest of us - an everyday struggle to make ends

At 1 PM, the march began and people from Ironbound joined those from Roseville, Lincoln Park, Vailsburg and other sections of Newark and became part of the sea of human faces moving toward the Capitol building. People on the sidewalks along the parade route cheered for each group as they went by.

Outside the Capitol building, speakers



talked about the issues facing the country and the need to have a different approach, not one which sacrifices all that people have worked for over the years - the right to a better life, to unionize and strike, social security benefits, equal opportunity laws, laws protecting the health of workers and community residents, educational opportunities for all, and many other positive rights that have only come because people got together and fought for them. All of this, the speakers said, should not be given up for the benefit of tax cuts for the wealthy and programs which give the big corporations whatever they want.

No politicians were allowed to speak because the last time the labor unions had marched in Washington, 1975, people had booed the Democratic politicians who were speakers. Many people see little difference between the Democrats and Republicans, although it is Reagan and his Republican friends who are now leading the attacks against working people and what they hve fought for. But who wants to vote for a Democrat like Mayor Koch in New York, who does these same things to workers and laughs about it?

After the march, one woman said, "Carter was just as bad. We should have done this years ago, and we should have kept on doing it. If we had acted, Reagan wouldn't even be in office now, and we wouldn't be facing all these cuts and give

aways to the rich.'

The tired Ironbound people had one more adventure when their bus broke down, and they waited 7 hours for a replacement, and didn't get home until 7 AM on Sunday! But people on the bus showed their solidarity through cooperation and a sense of humor.

"I bet Reagan put a curse on our bus,"

one person joked.

"Now I know why there were so many signs saying more money for Mass Transit," said another person.

The bus which broke down belonged to N.J. Transit Authority and the delay was caused by it being in bad condition, and the fact that no one could find the

But when people finally rolled into Ironbound at 7 AM, the sense of humor was still there. "Just think of the people who came from Michigan. I bet we got home before them."

### Some Facts To March About!

Public service jobs: \$3,805 billion in cuts. The Comprehensive Employment and Training act (CETA) will be abolished, affecting some 300,000 current job-holders. Furthermore, job training programs for adults and youths will be cut back. More unemployment means more crime.

Social Security minimum benefits: \$576 million in cuts. The minimum benefits of \$122 a month will end in February for some 3 million people.

This cut affects those whose lifetime earnings made them ineligible for normal benefits.

Social Security disability benefits: \$87 million in cuts. The cuts affect those who receive Social Security when disability prevents them from working.

Mass transit: \$198 million in cuts. Over the long term, an estimated \$1.3 billion cut in federal subsidies will affect bus and train riders throughout the country.

Student assistance: \$381 million in cuts. The cuts will come from tighter restrictions on student loans and dropping programs like Title XX, which pays for remedial education.

Medicare: \$1.5 billion in cuts. As a result, elderly patients will be forced to pay a larger share of their doctor and

hospital bills.

Food stamps: \$2.6 billion in cuts. The cuts will mean tighter eligibility requirements for the 22 million people receiving food stamps. Striking workers, among others, will no longer qualify for food stamps.

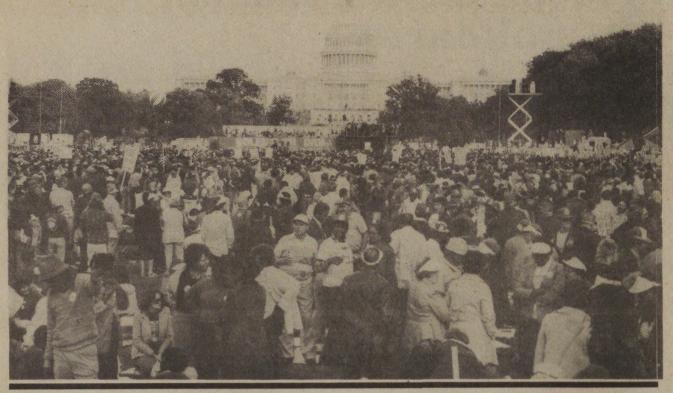
Child nutrition: \$1.457 billion in cuts largely through cutting school lunches

and free milk programs.

Housing: Cuts in the number of housing units in which people are helped with government subsidies to pay high rents

Hospitals: U.S. federal operation of 8 Public Health Service Hospitals and 27 clinics will end Oct. 1.

Military: Reagan is not cutting the military budget. He is only cutting the rate of increase in spending. The recent talk about cuts is a smokescreen to make people think Reagan is cutting all kinds of programs, not just those which working people have fought for. The projected spending for military costs for 1981-1985 is \$1,600,000,000,000 (\$1.6 trillion dollars.)



# Ironbound Residentes -Marchão Em Soliriedade

Em Setembro 19 ás 4 AM quando ainda era esquro e todos dormiam, os residentes de todos as partes de Ironbound iam a caminho do Tichenor St. para apanharem o bus e irem a Washington, D.C. parao dia de Soliriedade.

Era um dia de sol e o povo se juntou a mils de pessoas do monumento do Lincoln Memorial. Os jornais diziam que era á volta de 250 mil mas era de 300 a 500. Era povo de todas as raças, felhos, novos de todas as cores, povo de diferentes comunidades e uniões.

O povo tinham cartões onde se lia a sua preocupação por os trabalhos, melhor habitações, razão para poderem fazer greves, lutar por uma decente condição de trabalho, e igual oportunidade para todos.

A 1 P.M. a marcha começou e o povo do Ironbound juntou-se aos de Roseville, LIncoln Park, Vailsburg e de outras sequeções de Newark, e começaram a ser as caras que caminharam á volta do edificio do Capitolio. O povo nos passeios viam a parada e aplaudiram os grupos.

Fora do Capitolio os que falavam ao povo diziam os problemas que a nação tem é a necessidade de se fazer uma mudança não ser o povo a sofrer por aquilo que tanto tem lutado, trabalhado toda a sua vida. Direito a melhor nivel de vida, direito á greve, beneficios do Social Security, leis iguais para todos, leis para proteger a saude do trabalhador, e residentes da comunidades, igual eduacação para todos. E outros coisas que só se poderá alcançar com a unidade do todos e lutar por elas. Todo esto se falou e não se pode perder só

pelo beneficio de cutar as tax aos ricos programa que só vem em beneficio dos ricos e das grandes empresas que é o que eles querem.

Os politicos não falaram porque na ultima vez que a união dos trabalhadores marcharam 1975 em Washington, todo o povo fez poneo deles. Muita gente vê pouca diferença entre os Democratas o Republicos o qual Reagan é e eles só tem é atacado o pobre do povo aqueles que por ele votaram. Mas tambem quem quererá votar pelos Democratas como o Mayor Koch de New York que faz só mas coisas para os trabalhadores e ainda deles se ri.

O povo de Ironbound ainda teve mais uma adventura pois o bus ao regressar avariou-se, e esperaram 7 horas por que fosse mandado outro bus. Só chegaram a casa as 7 AM de Domingto. Mas com simpatia e união ainda se riam do ocorrido.

"Foi uma praga do Reagan," disse uma pessoa de paródia.

"Agora entendo porque vi tantos papeis a dizer queremos mais dinheiro para os transportes," disse outra pessoa.

O bus que se havariou pertence a N.Y. Transito Autority e foi pelo seu mau estado, e tanto atrazo foi por não se poder contatar com o encarregado da companhia, que vergonha.

Quando finalmente se chegou a Ironbound, era as 7 A.M. Mas a desposição de alegria era boa, e alguem disse.

"Tenho a certeza que o povo que veio de Michigan era chegar a casa depois de nós!"

# Não Desistiremos!

"Não estamos a pensar desistir, mesmo que tenhamos que demonstrar no Aeroporto todas as semanas," disse Jon Dolberg, representatne da Comissão do Ironbound Airplane Committee depois do grupo ter organizado uma demonstração no dia 20 de Setembro do Terminal A do Aeroporto de Newark. Mais de 40 pessoas tiraram tempo no domingo à tarde para lá ir a relembrar o Aeroporto de que o problema do barulho ainda não está solucionado, e de que mais tem que ser feito para o solucionar.

Por casualidade, desde que o Senhor Reagan despediu os controladores de tráfico aerio, tem-se notado que os aviões passam mais baixo do que o normal, aumentaner o barulho.

"Estes aviões a voa tão baixo que até parece que vão aterrar no telhado da minha casa," disse alguem.

Medo de que um avião caia na area, tem aumentado. Algumas pessoas teem notado que os aviões teem levantado apenas uns minutos depois de ter aterrado um outro na mesma direcção. Isto não é uma medida muito segura.

Tem havido uma serie de incidentes nas ultimas semanas que indicam falta de segurança. No dia 21 de Setembro, explodiu um motor dum avião da Eastern Airlines que transportava 185 pessoas, imediatamente depois de ter levantado do Aeroporto de Newark. Felizamente o avião conseguiu aterrar no Kennedy Airport apenas com 3 motores se bem que sofreu um grande arrombo. Aquele avião podia ter sido forçado a aterrar no Ironbound.

No dia seguinte, um avião de 2 motores chocou com helicoptero por cima do complexo do Meadowlands. Desta vez duas pessoas perderam a vida e outras duas ficaram feridas e pedaços dos aparelhos cairam numa area de 1 milha quadrada.

Há cerca de 1 mês, 17 de Agosto, esteve e minente um choque entre um avião de jacto que levantou em Newark e um avião particular. Neste incidente, e no caso da Eastern Airlines, haverá uma relação entre a condição dos aviões e a assistencia a ser dada aos aviões desde o descontrole da industria aeria.

Muita gente ainda se lembra do desastre aerio que houve em Elizabeth em 1940 em que crianças chegaram a casa para as ver desaparecidas juntamente com suas familias.

A Comissão do Ironbound Airplane não vai desistir. Uma semana depois da demonstração, voltaram novamente ao aeroporto, desta vez para interromper o transito.

"Temos que afectá-los da mesma maneira que eles nos afectam a nós," disse Tony Saltys. "Se nós mantivermos pressão, podemos forçá-los a solucionar o problema. Podemos forçá-los a usar a linha de aproxemação pelo Meadowlands, para por uma restrição nos aviões que aterram no aeroporto de Newark, e proibir alguns aviões muito barrulhentos."

Estas etapes, que teem sido bem sucedidas noutros aeroportos em todo o país, farão a vida mais aceitável para os residentes do Ironbound até que o Aeroporto instale o sistema de microondas para a aterragem com a aproximação do Meadowlands em todas as condições do tempos.

O Aeroporto tem planos para expandir o que agravará o problema no futuro. Agora é a altura de trabalhar juntos para conseguir uma solucção que protegerá as nossas casas. Chame 589-4668.

## Marmoi Fish Market 517 Ferry St.

Americo D. Vieira, proprietor

C-TOWN SUPERMARKET

514 Ferry St.

### JOEL AGENCIES

Travel

Insurance

113 Ferry St. 220 Jefferson St. 344-6500 344-6633

Pedro Garcia 344-9753
Palos Verdes
42 Fleming Ave.

2 Fleming Ave.
Restaurante

Tambien hacemos reparto de cantinas

## A SCA Pode Ser Derrotada

Quando se luta contra un monstro do tamanho da SCA, começa-se a pensar que nunca se alcançará a vitória. No etanto, será melhor inventoriar o que tem acontecido por este país fora: a SCA já foi derrotada várias vezes.

Em 1978, a SCA decidiu que queria localizar um cemitério de detritos tóxicos em Bordentown, N.J. O terreno por eles escolhido era propriedade duma filial da empresa. Já lá armazenavam químicas ilegalmente. O cemitério de detritos era para ser localizado a uns 2000 pés duh High School e sobre o lençol de água

potável.

A população de Bordentown revoltou-se quando descobrui os intentos da empresa. Organizou-se uma comissão de luta. Com o andamento do tempo, a comissão ganhou novos aderentes. Com o seu esforço, convenceram a câmara, o departamento de Educação e o chefe da Polícia que os projectos da SCA representavam um perigo contra o bem-estar dos habitantes.

A comissão organizou uma campanha de assinaturas e uma manifestação. Quando a sessão pública foi convocada pelo Departamento de Defesa do Meio-Ambiente, dezenas de residentes prestaram declarações contra o cemitério de detritos. À sua voz juntaram-se as dos habitantes de Wilsonville, Illinois e Porter, New York, que também lutavam contra a SCA. O resultado foi uma vitória, pois o Departamento de Defesa do Meio-Ambiente concluiu que a empresa não oferecia garantias de segurança.

Mas, não foi apenas aqui que se venceu. Em Wilsonville, Illinois, os habitantes obrigaram a SCA a abandonar a sua filial «Earthline» em 1978, quando descobriram que esta empresa armazenava detritos tóxicos ilegalmente. Como forma de protesto, os habitantes hastearam bandeiras Americanas des pés para o ar.

Quando a questão foi levada a tribunal, o juiz pronunciou-se a favor dos habitantes. E, o Governador do Estado ordenou que o Gabinete de Defesa do Ambiente de Illinois não emitisse alvarás à SCA.

Em Edison, N.J., os residentes protestaram durante anos contra aquilo que a SCA e a sua associada, Scientific, Inc., faziam naquela área. Assim como nos outros lugares, productos tóxicos eram lançados para os aterros, eventualmente envenenando as águas. Quando a população se organizou e lutou, o aterro de Kin Buc foi encerrado: outra luta que a SCA perdeu.

Em Monmouth County, a SCA comprometeu-se a velar pela limpeza, depois de a isso ser obrigada pelas entidades locais.

Na cidade de Memphis, Tenn., a SCA tentou importar químicas tóxicas para uma zona densamente povoada. A luta dos residentes travou os projectos da empresa. A SCA pretende agora localizar o seu empreendimento na periferia da cidade, mas a luta de protesto continua.

No entanto, em Porter, New York, a batalha contra a SCA tem sofrido algumas derrotas. Mas enquanto não tem havido vitórias, tem havido vingança. Os habitantes que terão que sofrer as consequências dos projectos da SCA sabotaram as tubagens que passam por seus bairros.

Hás vezes, a luta contra a SCA tem sido contra o Governo também. Em Edison, N.J., os habitantes foram obrigados a processar o Governo para que este fizesse

cumprir a lei.

Os habitantes do bairro de Ironbound, em Newark, já mostraram várias vezes que se pode lutar contra a Câmara e vencer. A luta em Newark terá que provavelmente ser travada também contra o Departamento de Defesa do Meio-Ambiente. Também eles podem ser derrotados pelos habitantes unidos, senhores dos seus direitos.







## Parando Lixos Tóxicos

A luta contra que o Ironbound seja o lugar de despejo de lixos tóxicos continua.

O sábado, dia 26 de Setembro foi proclamado "Dia das Fitas." Neste dia os residentes do Ironbound ataram fitas vermelhas à volta de árores no Ferry St. e Raymond Blvd., como símbolo do perigo dos fogos e explosões que podem resultar dos lixos tóxicos.

No Raymond Blvd., entre as ruas Lockwood e Chapel, as duas entradas ao lugar onde a companhia SCA quer construir o seu forno tóxico, os residentes puseram letreros que diziam, "Estam a entrar no Vale dos Mortos, a habitação do SCA." Agora os condutores de automóveis que tomem o caminha de Raymond Blvd. saberão que existe um perigo para eles tambem.

Com certeza, o maior perigo é dirijido aos residentes do Ironbound. Por tanto, a maior parte do dia foi dedicada às assinaturas das petições contra a construção deste forno. O Comité do Ironbound Contra os Lixos Tóxicos (Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes) já tem 1500 assinaturas contra a construção do forno do SCA.

No dia 16 de Setembro os membros do Comité participaram na reunião do Conselho do Estado sobre os perigos do proposto forno para queimar lixo que a Cidade quer construir na rua Blanchard. A Comité também fez uma apresentação numa reunião especial do Conselho da Cidade. O Conselho ficou satisfeito com as informações bem investigadas do Comité. Por tanto levaram cópias para entregar ao presidente da câmara municipal e à ouhar pessoas importantes. Agora os reisdentes esperam ouvir o que a Cidade vai fazer com esta informação.

#### Como Pode Ajudar!

Pode ajudar na recolha das 1500 assinaturas que ainda percisamos antes das declarações públicas que o nosso estado voi fazer. Chame à 589-4668 ou visite-nos no 95 Fleming Ave. para receber peticões.

O Comité tambem já preparou uma apresentação de diapositivas que explique os perigos que existem para as pessoas que vivem ou trabalhem no Ironbound. Já fizeram esta apresentação nos projectos públicos de FDR e Hyatt Court. Podem mostra-lo também na sua escola, clube, ou igreja. Chame para mais informações.

# Dinheiro Para Aquecer A Casa

Inerivel!

Esta é a unica palavra capaz de descrever correctamente as contas cada vez mais elevadas que temos que pagar pelo consumo de gás e electricidade.

Existe contudo um programa "Lifeline" ao dispor das pessoas idosas que ajuda a satisfazer o pagamento dessas contas. Este programa teve inicio graças ao descontentamento geral manifestado pelo publico em relação a essas contras astronómicas aos lucros fabulosos apresentados pelas companhias de petroleo. O programa não pagará o montante total da factura mas ajudará considerávelmente.

No ano passado "Lifeline" destinava-se exclusivamente às pessoas idosas que pagavam as suas contas de gás e electricidade separadamente das rendas das casas que habitavam. No ano corrente, porem, todas as pessoas idosas, incluindo aquelas cujas despezas com gas e electricidade estão incluidas nas rendas, poderão ser abrangidas pelo programa, desde que satisfaçam certos requesitos.

Ter mais de 65 anos de idade, receber SSI, Social Security Disability ou Medicaid e não ter rendimentos superiores a um certo limite. Se satisfizer estes requesitos,

receberá \$150 pagos directamento ao distribuidor do produto petrolifico.

Todo a pessoa que se julgue com direito terá que submeter a sua aplicação até ao dia 1 de fevereiro de 1982. Para mais informações telefone para o 344-7210 e fale com a Pat.

Enquanto nos temos que apertar o cinto e poupar o maximo possível para evitar ficarmos congelados durante o inverno, as grandes companhias de petroleo irão usufruir dos maiores lucros de sempre e tornarem-se cada vez maiores ao absorverem outras companhias mais pequenos (comprando-as).

Elas têm-se tornado também mais poderosas ao comprarem politicos de grande influéncia. Companhias de petroleo contribuiram com mais de \$2.38 biliões durante as últimas eleições para apoiarem candidatos que uma vee eleitos as ajudarão imenso é claro que a maior parte do dinheiro foi destinado a candidatos conservadores do partido Republicano.

Como resultado de tudo isto, enquanto o povo sofre, as companhias de petroleo tornam-se mais e mais poderosas influenciando cada vez mais as fontes de decisão desta nação.

# Como Os Ricos-Se-Tornam Mais Ricos?

"Dentro de casa tinha-mos cristaes de gelo. Todos usavam o fogão gás para aquécimento. 2 pessõas, idósas adoeceram

com pneumonia.'

Foi no inverno de 1976-77. Nesse ano não houve califação ou agua quente nos Apartamentos da Prudential no Raymond Blvd., porque o Senhorio recusava-se a comprar o oleo, porem ele recebia bastante dinheiro das rendas.

"Ocasionalmente vinha o homem do oleo, uma vez disseme que o oleo que tinhamos daria para um dia," disse um

Nos meses de Fevereiro e Março de 1977, a DKC Corporation, que nêsse tempo era a dôna do edificio, foi multada em \$6000 pelos Juizes do Tribunal de Moradias, por não darem agua quente e califação aos inquilinos que pagavam as suas rendas. Os Juizes decidiram que êstes problemas eram causados pelo Senhorios não pelos inquilinos. A falta de agua quente e califação, não eram as unicas obrigações legaes que o Senhorio não satisfazia. Haviam canos, quebrados, outras a verter, falta de luze nos corredores, e de fechaduras nas entradas do edificio.

Os guardas de segurança não faziam o seus trabalhos. Não havia limpeza nos corredores, o lixo, ratos e baratas multiplicavam-se. A DKC devia á Cidade de Newark mais de \$60,000 de agua e impostos atrazados. o Senhorio tambem não pagava a contas a PSE&G e o gas e electricidade foi desligado varias vezes aos residentes do edificio, por falta de pagamento. E um caso claro em que o Senhorio recebe as rendas e foge a gastar dinheiro

no edificio.

De 1975 a 1979 deflagraram mais de 100 incendios, de 1976 a 1979, onze dos ditos foram perigosos. Haviam incendios nos corredores, nos armazens, nas lixeiras e nos apartamentos. Muitos deles, suspeitos de incendiarios, usando gasolina e outros liquidos inflamaveis. Em 1977 uma pessoa morreu num incendio na Pru.

"Parece que havia um incendio todas as noites," disse uma pessôa. "Viviamos

assustados."

O resultado da acções do Senhorio foi um inverno sem agua quente ou califação e muitos incendios, em Maio de 1977, 40% do edificio estava vasio.

#### Organizando

Os residentes, irritados com éstas condições, e o facto de pagarem mais e receberem menos (a DKC tinha aumentado as rendas em Outubro 1976), decidiram fazer greve de rendas e organizaram a Associação dos inquilinos, em Abril de 1977. Em New Jersey, se o Senhorio de um edificio de mais de 4 apartamentos, não mantem as condições de viver, os inquilinos podem deixar de pagar renda até que as condições sejam melhoradas.

Os residentes da Pru começaram a fazer reuniões no Ironbound Boys Club, na Providence St. Depositaram \$15,000 das rendas numa conta organizada pelos tribunaes. Em 1, de Julho, 1977, o Juiz Diaz do Essex County Distrit Court, ordenou que metade do dinheiro fosse imediatamente usado para fazer no edificio o que a Associção dos inquilinos quizecem de melhorias e comprar combustivel para agua quente, califação, concertar canos, janelas e fazer extreminação,

Mas em agosto, a DKC disse que não tinha mais dinheiro para continuar as 1 reparações. No outono 1977 uma nova empresa, New City Management, uma secursal da Aspen Co. tomou a gerencia do edificio.



#### Novos Donos, Mais Problemas

Com a gerencia Aspen, na quele inverno deflagraram mais incendios. Tambem continuaram outros problemas. Em Maio, 1978, a Associação dos Inquilinos, disse ao Senhorio, que voltavam ao tribunal para obrigalo a fazer as necessarias reparações.

A Aspen, que agora era tambem o dôno, em vez de fazer reparações, decidio botar fora os inquilinos e requerer emprestimo do governo para renovar o edificio. Em New Jersey, quando o inquilino e forçado a mudar por motivo de renovação, o que foi feito com dinheiro do governo, o inquilino tem beneficios de mudança, Aspen, pôs fora todos os inquilinos, antes de receber o dinheiro do governo. Assim não pagaram as mudanças a ninguem. A Aspen recebeu do governo milhões de dollars, os inquilinos receberam nada.

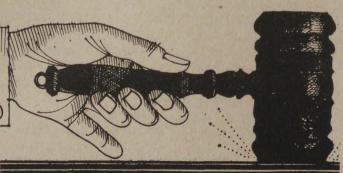
A Aspen disse que auxiliaria na busca de apartamentos para os que se mudavam, mas na realidade isto sucedeu poucas vezes. As pessoas idosas tiveram dificuldade em encontrar casas onde podessem viver. Não havia apartamentos para familias com 4, 5 e 6 filhos. Muita gente foi obrigada a mudar-se sem auxilio algum, por que não tiveram agua quente de Junho a Setembro, e a Aspen avisou que em Outubro fechavam as utilidades. 12 das familias que ali viviam, foram mudadas para um edificio da Aspen, em Stratford Place, (um edificio sem electricidade, por não estar ainde terminada a construção).

Devido á pressão sobre a Aspen, por intermedio das reuniões e acções da Comunidade, alguns eis-residentes regressam para o edificio. Muitos não podem regressar, porque a Aspen não construio apartamentos grandes e eliminou 200 dos 450 que originalmente o edificio tinha.

#### Uma Historia Ocultada Ao Publico

A historia dêste edificio e bem conhecida e está bem decamentada.

O Senhorio decede não fazer reparações no edificio, porque dessa maneira consegue mais lucros. Por isso fecha a agua quente e califação. Não se fazem reparações. Os problemas pioram. O pôvo muda-se.



Ha mais vagas, mais problemas (incendi-

os, drogados e vandalismo).

O Senhorio sabe que pode ter lucros utilizando o dinheiro do governo para renovar o edificio, mas vasio (sem gente dentro). É mais barato não ter que mudar os inquilinos, assim o senhorio arranjo outra maneira de os desalojar. Aumentar as rendas, não dar agua quente e califação todo o inverno. Finalmente, estar certo que não ha segurança, muita porcaria e lixo para que os incendios sejam facies e frequentes. O povo muda-se por estarem miseraveis e assustados. Finalmente o edificio fica vago e o Senhorio requere e obtem do governo dinheiro para começar a receber \$400 a \$900 por mes por cada apartamento.

Após poucos anos, o processo pode repetir-se. È um cicolo no qual a verdade e os factos se ocultam a vista do publico.

Os programas do governo, de moradias publicas são necessarios, que toda a gente tem que ter casa para viver. Mas teem que ter diferente gerencia. O principal preposito deve ser prover moradia decente e economica não dar altos lucros a senhorios. Bancos, empresas privadas e capitalistas. Em outras nações, como na Englaterra, muito mais moradias decentes e economicas, são construidas e mantidas com programas do governo. Ali a moradia é considerada um direito do povo e não uma oportunidade para que os ricos se tornem mais ricos.

O principal beneficio dos programas de moradias deve ser para os trabalhadores que ali vivem, não para os Senhorios e construtores. Até que isto mude, a estoria dos ultimos anos da Pru será repetida. E a estoria de alguma gente obter fabulosos

lucros com a miseria dos outros.

# Vitoria!

Os habitantes da Ilha tem razão para celebrar dia 9 de Setembro, pois foi quando era recomendado mas derrotado os planos de mudar a zona para Industrial 3 foi defendidio no Central Planning Board.

Mais de 50 residentes com mais gente se juntou e com botões ao peito dizia O POVO CONTRA AO REZONING DO BAIRRO Foi com aplausos e gritos alegres que recebem o votos de regeito de mudar a zona.

Para os residentes foi uma vitoria.

O Planning board recomendou não mudar a zona mas terá de ir ainda ao City Consul. A recomendação de não mudar a zona para zona industrial a qual todos se opõem espera ainda pela final decisão do

Os residentes da Ilha desde Novembro que andam na sua batalha. Se foi dado o sim a tal decisão a area será dáda como destruida e melhor será para certon companhias como a SCA a qual só põe publicão no ar e tem cimicas venenozas que progedica a saude.

Os residentes tem feito pedidos, chamadas, escrevem ao povo a pedir ajuda nesta batalha. Estes pedidos tem ido ate ao City Hall e Centro Planning mas é atrazado pelo Planning Board e cança ver tal

Mas no dia 9 Setembro todo o esforco foi recompensado. Carl Dombroski, um residente disse, "Isto demostra que se todos trabalharmos juntos e nunca desestir-mos podemos enfrentar o City Hall e ganhar-mos a nossa batalha.'

# Como Los Ricos Se Hacen Mas Ricos

"Estabamos congelados adentro. Todos teniamos que usar las estufas de gas para calefacción. Dos personas mayores se enfermaron con pulmonia."

Era el invierno de 1976-77. Ese año no hubo calefacción ni agua caliente en los apartamentos Prudential en Raymond Blvd. porque el dueño se negó a gastar dinero en aceite, aunque estaba colectando

bastante dinero en rentas.

"Una que otra vez el hombre del aceite venia. Una vez me dijo que el aceite que recibiamos era suficiente solo para un dia," dijo un antiguo residente del lugar.

En los meses de febrero y marzo del 1977, DKC Corp., quienes eran dueños del edificio entonces, fue multada \$6000 por los jueces en la corte de vivienda por no proveer calefacción y agua caliente a las personas en el edificio que pagaban renta. Los jueces decidieron que estos problemas fueron causados por los dueños y no los

inquilinos.

El no proveer calefacción y agua caliente no fue la única obligación legal que el dueño no cumplió. Habian tuberias rotas, pasillos sin luces, y entradas sin cerraduras. Los guardias de seguridad no estaban haciendo su trabajo. Los pasillos nunca eran limpiados, la basura, ratas y cucarachas se multiplicaban. Ademas, DKC le debia a la ciudad de Newark miles de dólares en impuestos atrasados y mas de \$60,000 en cuentos de agua. Tampoco no estaba pagando las cuentas a PSE&G, y el gas y la electricidad de los residentes del edificio fue desconectada varias veces por ellos no pagar. Era un caso claro, el dueño toma el dinero de las rentas y no invierte ningun dinero de vuelta en el

Y hubieron fuegos, más de 100 fuegos en un periodo de 5 años (1975-1979) y 11 fuegos serios del 1976-79. Hubieron fuegos en los pasillos, cuartos de basura, cuartos de almacenar y apartamentos. Muchos

# Victoria!

Los residentes de Island tuvieron una buena cuasa para celebrar el 9 de Septiembre, cuando una recomendación para cambiar la zona de su vecindad a Industrial 3 fué ganado en una reunión de Central Planning Board (Junta de Planes Central)

Más de 50 residentes y personas que estaban de acuerdo asistierón a la reunión usando botones de papel que decian: People Against Rezoning Our Neighborhood. Ellos explotarón en gritos y aplausos cuando la Junta de Planes Central voto rechazando los cambios en la zona.

Los residentes de Island han estado luchando encontra de los cambios de zona en su area desde el último Noviembre. Los cambios hubiesen hecho que sus casas fuesen destruidas y hubiese sido más facil para compañias en el area como la SCA la cual ensucia nuestro aire y pone en peligro nuestra salud con quimícas toxicas la expandirse.

Los residentes llevarón a cabo reuniones en su área juntaron pedidos, hicieron llamadas, y escribieron cartas para unir publicidad y soporte. Fueron a numerosos juicios del Consejero (City Council) y del Junta de Planes Central (el asunto habia sido retrasada varias veces causando una

gran anciedad en todo).

Pero el 9 de Septiembre, todo el trabajo daro fué pago. Carl Dombroski, uno de los residentes de Island lo resumio, "¡Esto demuestra que si ustedes trabajan juntos y no se rinden, pueden luchar con el City Hall, y pueden ganar!"

fueron comenzados con gasolina y otros liquidos flamables. En Feb. 1977, una persona murio en un fuego en los apartamentos Prudential.

"Parecia que habia un fuego todas las noches," dijo una persona. "Teniamos

miedo.

El resultado de estas acciones del dueño, um invierno con fuegos, falta de calefacción y agua caliente, fue que para mayo de 1977, 40% del edificio estaba vacante.

#### Organizando!

Otros residentes, enojados por estas condiciones, y por el echo de que estaban pagando mas y recibiendo menos (DKC alzó las rentas en Oct. 1976), decidieron comenazar un huelga de rentas y organizar una asociación de inquilinos en abril de 1977. En New Jersey, si el dueño de edificios de mas de 4 apartamentos no esta proveyendo condiciones en los apartamentos en que se puedan vivir, los inquilinos pueden dejar de pagar lá renta hasta que las condiciones sean arregladas. Los residentes del Pru comenzaron a reunirse en el Boys Club en Providence St. Ellos pagaron \$15,000 de sus rentas a una cuenta establecida por las cortes.

Y en julio 1, 1977, el Juez Diaz de la Corte de Distrito del Condado de Essex, ordenó que la mitad del dinero de la cuenta fuera usada inmediatamente para hacer lo que la asociación de inquilinos queria hacer para arreglar el edificio - incluyendo comprar el aceite que proveeria calefacción y agua caliente, arreglar la tuberia, arreglar las ventanas rotas, exterminar,

etc.

Pero, en agosto DKC dijo que ya no tenia mas dinero para continuar las reparaciones. En el otoño de 1977, una nueva compañia, New City Management, una subsidiaria de Aspen Co., tomió el manejo del edificio.

#### Nuevos Dueños, Mas Problemas

Bajo el manejo de Aspen ese invierno, hubieron mas fuegos. Otros problemas continuaron, por eso en mayo 1978, la asociación de inquilinos le dijo a Aspen que irian a corte de nuevo para conseguir que las reparacions que necesitaban fueran hechas.

En vez de hacer las reparaciones, Aspen (quien habia llegado a ser el dueño del edificio) decidió echar a todos fuera, y aplicar para dinero del gobierno para

rehabilitar el edificio.

Bajo la ley de New Jersey, si un residente es obligado a mudarse por rehabilitación del edificio, lo cual es hecho con dinero del gobierno, el inquilino tiene derecho a beneficios de relocación. Aspen se aseguro que no tendrian que pagar estos beneficios sacando a todos los residentes del edificio antes de obtener el dinero del gobierno. No le pagaron a nadie beneficios de relocación. Asi que mientras Aspen obtuvo millones de dolares del gobierno, los inquilinos recibieron nada.

Aspen dijo que ayudaria a los inquilinos encontrar apartamentos Pero solo ayudaron a unos pocos. Los ancianos que se mudaron tuvieron problemas encontrando lugares para vivir que estuvieran a su alcanze económico. No habian apartamentos para familias con 4, 5, y 6 niños. Muchas personas tuvieron que mudarse sin ayuda ya que no habia agua caliente desde junio hasta septiembre, y Aspen anuncio que iban a dejar de proveer utilidades en octubre primero. Doce de las familias que vivian en el edificio fueron mudadas a otro edificio de Aspen en stratford Place (un edificio que no tenia electricidad ya que no estaba completo).



Es solo por las presiones puestas sobre Aspen atraves de reuniones de la comunidad que algunos de estos residentes podran regresar al edificio. Muchos no podran regresar porque Aspen construyó un edificio sin apartamentos grandes y eliminó 200 de los 450 apartamentos que habian en el edificio antiguo.

#### La Historia Escondida del Publica

La historia de este edificio es muy conocida y esta bien documentada. Un dueño hace la decisión de no mantener el edificio porque puede hacer mas dinero asi. Entonces la calefacción y el agua caliente es desconectada. No se hacen reparaciones. Los problemas empeoran. La gente se muda. Hay apartamentos vacantes, mas problemas (fuegos, drogadictos, vandalismo, etc.)

Mientras tanto, el dueño sabe que se puede hacer dinero usando dinero del gobierno para areglar el edificio, pero sin gente en ellos. Es mas barato el no tener que buscar nuevos apartamentos para los inquilnos, entonces el dueño busca otras formas de sacarlos. Subir la renta. Quitar el agua caliente y calefacción durante un invierno. Finalmente, asegurarse que no hay seguridad, cantidad de sucio y basura para que los fuegos sean frecuentes. Los inquilinos se mudan porque son miserables y tienen miedo. Entonces el edificio estara vacio y el dueño puede aplicar al gobierno por dinero y recibier de \$400 a \$900 por mes por apartamento. Despues de unos años, este proceso comenzara otra

Es un ciclo en el cual la verdadera historia esta escondida del publico.

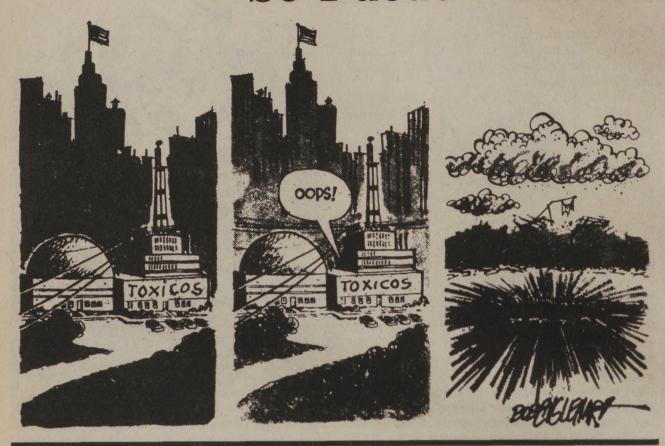
Los programas de viviendas del gobierno son necesarios si todos obtienen un lugar donde vivir, pero tiene que ser controlados diferente. El propósito principal debe ser el proveer vivienda decente a bajo costo, no darle dinero a los dueños, bancos, y compañias privadas. En otros paises, como Inglaterra, mucha mas vivienda decente a bajo costo es construida y mantenida atraves de programas del gobierno. Allí la vivienda es vista como un derecho que le pertenece a la gente y no como otra oportunidad para el rico hacerce mas rico.

El mayor beneficio de los programas de viviendas debe ser para las personas trabajadoras que van a vivir alli, no para los dueños o los constructores del edificio.

Hasta que esto cambie, la historia del Prudential durante los pasados año se repetira. Es la historia de algunas personas haciendo dinero atraves de la miseria de otros.

## Aquî, Allî, Dondequiera

# Se Puede Vencer A SCA



## Parando Sobras Toxicas

La pelea sigue para que el Ironbound no se vuelva un "basurero toxico".

El Sabado, Sept. 26, fué proclamado "Dia de Cinta." Las personas del Ironbound amararon cintas rojas, simbolizándo el peligro de fuegos y explosivos de sobras toxicas, en postes y árboles de Ferry St. y Raymond Blvd.

En Raymond Blvd., y en Lockwood y Chapel St., los dós entradas donde SCA quiere construír el quemador de toxicas, personas tendieron letreros diciendo, "Usted esta entrando al campo de muerte, casa de SCA." Ahora personas en carros que viajan por ahí saben que hay peligro para ellos tambien

ellos tambien.

Claro, el peligro más grande es para los residentes del Ironbound, así que la mayor parte del dia se pasó recojiendo firmas en peticiones oponiendose al quemador. El comité del Ironbound en contra de Sobras Toxicas ya a recojido sobre 1500 firmas en contra del quemador de SCA.

En Sept. 16, miembros del Comité en Contra de Sobras Toxicas hablaron en la reunión del Consejero de la Ciudad sobre los peligros del quemadór de basura que el Condado de Essex quiere construir en Blanchard St. El Comité tambien hizo una presentación en una reunión especial de los consejeros de la Ciudad. Los consejeros se empresionaron con la información del Comité. Ellos tomaron copias, las cuales dijeron era para entregarselas a Gibson y otras personas. Ahora los residentes esperarán a ver qué el consejero de la Ciudad adrá con la información.

#### Como Usted Puede Ayudar

Usted puede ayudar recojiendo mas nombres y peticiones para recojer otras 1500 firmas antes de las reuniones publicas acerca del quemador de SCA que tendrá el Estado. Llame a 589-4668 o entre al 95 de Fleming Ave. para cojer su petición.

El Comité tambien ha preparado una pelicula sobre el peligro de sobras toxicas para cualquier persona que viva o trabaje en el Ironbound. La pelicula ha sido presentada en los projectos de FDR y Hyatt Court. Usted puede presentarla en su club, escuela, o Iglesia. Llame para los areglos.

Al luchar con un mounstruo tan enorme como lo es SCA, a veces la gente piensa que la lucha es imposible de ganar. Pero, es mejor que miremos a lo que ha pasado en otras partes de nuestro pais.

SCA ha sido vencido muchas veces.!

En el 1978, SCA decidió poner desperdicios tóxicos en un basurero en Bordentown, N.J.. El lugar que ellos escogieron le pertenecia a ellos atravez de una de sus compañias subsidiarias. Ellos ya habían echado desperdicios tóxicos allí ilegalmente. El basurero tóxico iva a quedar como a 2000 pies de distancia de una escuela superior, y sobre la reserva de agua subterranea.

La gente en Bordentown estaban furiosos al enterarse de los planes de SCA. Organizaron un grupo para pelear a SCA. A medida que pasaron los meses el grupo se puso más fuerte y más grande. Lograron convencer al govierno local, la Junta de Educación y al jefe de la policia que los planes de SCA significaban un peligro innecesario para los residentes del area.

El grupo llenó peticiones y tambien demostraron por las calles del pequeño pueblo. Cuando llegó el momento para la vista publica por el Departamento de Proteccion Ambiental (DEP) ya el grupo había reclutado dozenas de personas de la localidad para hablar en contra de propuesta del basurero tóxico. Inclusive, tambien invitaron personas de Wilsonville, Illinois, y Porter, New York, que tambien estaban peleando a SCA para que hablaran.

Y GANARON!!!

Los de DEP dijeron que la confianza del solicitante (SCA) no fue demostrada. Esta no fue la primera vez que la gente ganaba una victoria a SCA.

Los ciudadanos obligaron al cierre de la planta de Earthline en Wilsonville, Illinois en 1978, pues SCA estaba acumulando desperdicios tóxicos ilegalmente, los residentes pelearon y ganaron. Los residentes fueron a corte y la corte decidió a favor de los residentes.

En memphis, Tennessee, SCA queria traer quimicos toxicos a una sección bien poblada de la ciudad. Tambien allí los residentes pelearon y los planes de SCA fueron interrumpidas. SCA está tratando de traer los quimicos a las afueras de la ciudad, y los residentes estan en contra.

A veces la lucha en contra de SCA es una lucha en contra del gobierno tambien. Los residentes de Ironbound han demostrado una y otra vez que puede se pelear a City Hall y que se puede ganar. La lucha contra SCA en Newark probablemente va a significar el pelear en contra la agencia del gobierno de proteccion ambiental (DEP). A ellos tambien se puede vencer por ciudadanos que saben sus derechos y son firmes.

# Dinero Para Gastos De Combustibles

Afrentoso!

Esa es la única palabra para describir la forma en que nuestras cuentas de utilidades siguen subiendo y subiendo.

El dinero para ayudar al pago de estas cuentas esta disponible para los ciudadanos ancianos mediante el programa Lifeline.

Este programa comenzó debido a la presión de los ciudadanos bravos por sus cuentas tan altas y las ganancias tan altas para las compañias de aceite.

El año pasado, Lifeline solo era para aquellos ciudadanos ancianos que pagaban sus propia cuenta de gas y de electricidad separada de la renta. Este año, las personas que tengan el gas y electricidad incluida en la renta tambien pueden obtener dinero (por ejemplo, las personas que viven en proyectos del gobierno).

Usted debe tener más de 65 años de edad, colectar SSI, Seguro Social Desempleo, o Medicaid y reunir ciertos requisitos de entrada. Usted obtendrá \$150 que serán pagas directamente a su vendedor.

El último dia para aplicar es 1 de Febrero de 1982. Llame a Pat 344-7210 a el Centro de Información para aplicaciones.

Mientras nosotros escatimamos y ahorramos para pagar nuestras cuentas y no congelarnos este invierno, las compañias de Aceite estarán disfrutando de ganancias más altas que nunca.

Las compañias de Aceite ricas se han hecho más y más grandes en los pasados ultimos años comprando cientos de otras compañias (sociedades anonimas).

Estas tambien se han hecho más poderosas comprando a politicos. Las compañias de Aceite constribuyerón mas de \$2.38 millones en la ultima dección, para ayudar a candidatos que pasarán leyes que serán por sus propio bien. Mucho del dinero fue para candidatos que son Republicanos conservativos. ¿Como pueden los politicos que su trabajo es

comprado con el respaldo del calbidinos de Aceite ser esperado que pase leyes que sean justas a la gente?

Un ejemplo son las leyes recientas de impuestos las cuales dan algunas jugosas escapatorias, a las compañias de Aceite.

Un ejemplo de cuanto control tienen las compañias de Aceite es que los inventos que podrián bajar el costo de el aceite no se permiten que se construyan. estos inventos han sido descrito en varias publicaciones científicas. Pero las compañias de aceite perderan dinero si estos se construyen.

Asi que mientras las personas sufren, las compañias de aceite se hacen mas ricas y toman mas control sobre las decisiones que se toman en este pais, aun cuando hay otra manera de hacerlo.

# Los Residentes de Ironbound Marchan en Solidaridad

El 19 de Septiembre, a las 4:00 A.M., cuando aún no amanecía y muchas personas dormian todavía, residentes de todos los lugares de Ironbound, se encaminaban hacia la calle Tichenor para tomar el autobus que los llevaría hasta Washington, D.C. en el Día del Solidaridad. La manifestación del Día de Solidaridad, fue patrocinada mayormente por la unión de obreros y compartida con grupos comunitarios de todo el pais.

5 horas después, el bus de Ironbound se parqueaba en el parque Potomac, exactamente detras de un bus lleno de carpinteros que venían desde Pennsylvania y toda la gente caminaba hacía el Lincoln

Memorial.

Allí, bajo la luz del brillante sol, la gente se unía por cientos de miles de otras muchedumbres alrededor del monumento (mientras que los periodicos dicen 250,000, ellos usualmentedan muy bajos estimados. La concurrencia fué probablemente entre 300,000 y 500,000).

Alrededor de ellos, habían toda clase de gente, viejos y jovenes, gente de todos los colores, personas de muchas y diferentes uniones laborales, grupos comunitarios y

vecinos de muchos lugares.

Habían letreros y más letreros, demostrando los muchos y diferentes problemas que a todos y cada uno afectan los designios del Señor Presidente. Algunos ejemplos que pueden citarse son: Reaganhood: Roba al Pobre y le da al Rico (lo contrario a Robinhood, quien robada al rico y le daba al pobre); Crea Trabajo y no Bombas; El corte del Presupuesto Hiere!; Decimos NO al Gobierno Por Corporaciones!; Reagan Dice, "Hay que hacerlos comer dulce de frijoles"; El Seguro Social Es Mi Derecho; y Si, Igual Derecho de Enmienda (ERA).

Mientras que muchos de los letreros fueron humorosos, los problemas que se planteaban son muy serios en la vida de todos - las necesidades de trabajo, la necesidad de que se nos proporcione mas vivienda, el derecho a la huelga y a luchar tan solo por mejores condiciones decentes de trabajo, e igualidad de oportunidades

para todos.

A la 1:00 PM, la manifestación empezó y la gente de todas partes de Ironbound unida a los de Roseville, a los del Parque de Lincoln, Vailsburg y de otros sectores de Newark y volviendose parte de ese gran mar de caras humanas moviendose hacia el frente del edificio del Capitol. Y la gente sobre las aceras y el pavimento a lo largo de la ruta del desfile animaban y alentaban gritando vívas en cada grupo al cual

pertenecian.

Afuera del edifcio del Capitol, los oradores hablaban acerca de los problemas que estan afectando al país entero y a lanecesidad de tener un enfoque diferente, no a aquel que sacrifique el trabajo que toda la gente ha logrado con tantos años desacrificio y esfuerzo contínuo: el derecho a un mejor vivir, a unirse y protestar, los beneficios del Seguro Social, igualidad de oportunidad en las leyes, leyes que protejan la salud de los trabajadores y a los residentes de la comunidad, oportunidad educacional para todos y muchos otros derechos positivos que no solamente han venido porque la gente se reunió y peleó por ellos. Todo esto, dijeron los oradores, no debe ser cedido ni entregado en beneficio del corte de impuestos para los ricos y a los programas que dan a las grandes corporaciones lo que ellos quieren.

Después de la marcha, una mujer dijo: "Carter tan solo fue malo. Nosotros debimos haber hecho esto hace varios años atras y nos hubieramos mantenido



haciendolo. Si hubieramos actuado, Reagan no estuviera en oficina ahora y no estuvieramos encarando todos estos cortes

ni regalando a los ricos."

Los cansados de Ironbound tuvieron otra aventura más cuando uno de los buses fue averiado y ellos esperaron 7 horas para tomar otro bus que los llevara a sus hogares y no llegaron a sus respectivas casas sino hasta las 7:00 AM del Domingo! Pero las personas del bus, demostraron su solidaridad en contínua cooperación y con mucho sentido del humor.

"Apuesto a que Reagan puso una maldición a nuestro bus." una persona bromeó. "Ahora sé porque habían tantos letreros pidiendo mas dinero para mejorar el transito," dijo otra.

El bus que se averió provenía de la Autoridad de Transito de Nueva Jersey y la demora fue causada por el, estando en tan malas condiciones y el hecho de que nadie pudo encontrar al supervisor de la compañía.

Pero cuando finalmente la gente arrivo a Ironbound a las 7:00 AM, el sentido de humor todavía estaba allí. "Solo de pensar en la gente que vivo de Míchigan. Apuesto que nosotros lelgamos a casa antes que ellos.!"

# No Vamos Rendironos

"Nosotros no tenemos la intención de rendironos, aunque tenemos que manifestar aqui en el Aeropuerto todas las semanas," dijo Jon Dolberg del Ironbound Airplane Committee despues de que este grupo organisaron una piquete el día 20 de Septiembre en frente del Aeropuerto de Newark en la Terminal A. Mas de 40 personas dieron su tiempo ese domingo para recordar a los del Aeropuerto que el problema del ruido no ha sido resolvido, y que otra cosa se tiene que hacer. En efecto, desde que Reagan despidio los contraladores del trafico aereo la gente de Newark han reportaron que los aviones vuelan mas cerco a las casas que nunca.

"Estes aviones vuelen tan bajo que a veces creyo que van aterrizar encima de mi

casa," dijo alguien.

Temor de un desastre se siente por la communidad. Mucha gente ha observado aviones despejadose un minuto despues de que otro avion ha aterrizado, y en la misma dirección. Esto es muy peligroso.

Han habido varios incidentes en las ultimas semanas donde accidentes occurieron o casi occurieron. El día 21 de Septiembre, el motor de un avión con 185 passageros estallo imediatamente despues de salir de Newark. Fortunatamente este avion llego al Aeropuerto de Kennedy en Nueva York. Se dice que ese avion podía haber sido forzado a "aterrizar" en el Ironbound!

El día siguiente un avion con dos passageros chogó con un helicóptero mismo arriba del Meadowlands Sports Complex. Esta vez, 2 personas murieron y otras 2 fueron heridos encuanto lo desecho caia por todas partes.

Hace un mes en el día 17 de Agosto, casi

hubo un desastre mayor cuando un avion passajero a poco chogó con uno pequeño. Una investigación hecha por la FAA culpó a los pilotos por no mirar por el otro avion.

Esto no es verdad. Los controladores son supuesto vigilar todos los aviones. Se conoce que desde que los controladores fueron despididos los rompe huelgas no estan haciendo el trabajo adequado.

En este incidente, tal como el otro, puede haber una relación entre la condición de los aviones y el que los aviones no estan mantenidos como antes cuando había mas regulaciones.

Muchos se recuerdan de las caidas en Elizabeth hace menos de trenta años, cuando niños saliendo de sus escuelas se encontraron sin casas y familias.

El Ironbound Airplane Committee no va parar aqui. Una semana despues de su demostración volvieron al Aeropuerto para restringir el trafico. "Tenemos que lastimarlos de la manera que ellos nos lastiman," dijo Tony Saltys. "Si siguimos asi los esforzamos a encontrar una solución real. Los esforzaremos a tomar el Meadowlands Approach y eliminar la mayor parte del ruido."

Estos pasos, que han sido tomados con exito en otros Aeropuertos por todo el pais hara que nuestras vidas sean mas soportables hasta que el Aeropuerto installa el sistema microwave. Con este sistema los aviones vendea por otro

camino siempre.

El Ironbound Airplane Committée necesita de su apoyo en la lucha por el "Silencio en el Ironbound." El Aeropuerto tiene planes de crecer, lo cual afectará este problema aun mas. Ahora es el tiempo de trabaja juntos. Llamen al 589-4668.

Ironbound Voices is a project of the Ironbound Information Center. We believe that all people are entitled to income, food, clothing, housing, education, and health care. We will print articles about groups taking steps to make this belief a reality. We will also publish information about your legal and social service rights.

Aleida Bassart Bob Cartwright Arnold Cohen Pat Danielak Vic DeLuca Madelyn Hoffman Diana Silva Armando Janeira Maria Soto Nellie Janeira Eddy Matos Gloria Morrera

Mrs. Mendes Isabel Pascual Rami Ramos Sylvia Santiago Juarez Santos Marialena Vela Nancy Zak

East Coast Black & Latino Workers Occupational Health & Safety Conference Nov. 21

**Essex County College** 

For more information call 623-4751

## Fires & Explosions

Special One Day Class This class will be in simple, clear every day language.

Sat. Nov. 7 **Essex County College** 

call Arnold Cohen at 589-4668 for information 

Benefit



## JRONBOUND VOJCES

## IRONBOUND VOICES

Fri.

Nov. 20

7:30 - 9:00p.m. Slide show, coffee & cake 9:00 - 1:00a.m. Dance, D.J. & Light show

> Howard Schwartz American Legion Post 20 Cortland Pl. (off Ferry St.)

\$3 Donation (includes free beer, til it runs out)

Call 344-7210 for tickets or more information

Ironbound Community Corporation 95 Fleming Ave. Newark, N.J. 07105

NON-PROFIT ORG U.S. POSTAGE PAID NEWARK, N.J. PERMIT NO. 5366